UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21577
21 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 20 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF TURKEY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and further to its note No. 2119-733, dated 14 August 1990 regarding the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) has the honour to enclose herewith a sheet containing information on measures taken by the Government of Turkey to facilitate the transit of non-commercial goods from Iraq and Kuwait through Turkey.

best copy available

Annex

(1) The transit by air, sea or land through Turkey to and from Iraq and Kuwait of the following goods belonging to diplomatic and consular missions and their staff accredited to Iraq and Kuwait and to third country companies and staff residing in Iraq and Kuwait shall be permitted regardless of their origin:

(a) Vehicles, machinery, office equipment and furniture and documents of diplomatic and consular missions,

(b) Personal belongings and vehicles of staff members of diplomatic and consular missions,

(c) Vehicles, machinery and equipment, office equipment and furniture of third country companies to be transported back to the countries to which the companies belong,

(d) Personal belongings and vehicles of personnel of third country companies or of persons other than Iraqi and Kuwaiti nationality working independently in Iraq or Kuwait.

(2) Requests for permission of the transit of such goods should be made by verbal note of the diplomatic or consular mission concerned either to the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs or to the Turkish Embassies in Baghdad or Kuwait at least four working days prior to the arrival of the goods at the Turkish border and should include the following information:

(a) Kind of vehicle used for transportation and license plate number,

(b) Type of cargo and reason for transport,

(c) Certified confirmation that goods are non-commercial.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21578
21 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's note SCPC/7/90 (1) requesting information on the implementation of the provisions of resolution 661 (1990) adopted by the Security Council on 6 August 1990.

The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia has further the honour to inform that the Indonesian Government fully supports Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and has taken appropriate measures aimed at its implementation.

The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations would be grateful if the Secretary-General of the United Nations would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

90-19901 1837b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21579
21 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 21 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PARAGUAY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In reply to your note No. SCPC/7/90(1), I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Paraguay has, by Decree No. 6732 of 17 August 1990, a copy of which is transmitted herewith, adopted the measures required to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

I should be grateful if you would kindly pass this information as soon as possible to the Committee established to examine the reports on implementation of the aforesaid resolution.

(Signed) Alfredo CAÑETE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Decree No. 6732

prohibiting trade, financial transactions and other forms of exchange and co-operation with or assistance to the Republic of Iraq

Asunción, 17 August 1990

BEARING IN MIND: United Nations Security Council resolution 661 (1990), which was adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, and with Chapter VII of that Charter, following the invasion by Iraq of Kuwait;

NOTING:

That the said invasion constitutes a violation of norms laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and of principles recognized in international law;

That the grave situation arising as a result of the invasion constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

That the application of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council constitutes the most appropriate and effective peaceful means available to the international community for the purpose of solving the situation thus created;

That the Republic, as a State Member of the Organization, is subject to obligations under the Charter and is bound, by virtue of principles enshrined in the National Constitution, to take part in actions which promote the maintenance and defence of international peace and security;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY DECREES:

Article 1. Trade both to and from Iraq, transactions of a financial or economic nature, activities by bodies or persons which promote or are calculated to promote co-operation with industrial undertakings, services involving the transport of goods and products, including weapons and military equipment, and any other form of activity which may constitute an act of co-operation with that country, shall be prohibited.

Article 2. The provisions of this Decree shall also apply to Kuwait for as long as it continues to be illegally occupied by Iraq, without prejudice to the provision of whatever assistance may be necessary to the legitimate Government of Kuwait.

Article 3. This Decree shall be made known, published and inserted in the Official Gazette.

(Signed) Andrés RODRIGUEZ
President of the Republic of Paraguay

Alexis FRUTOS VAESKEN
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21580
21 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 20 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and has the honour to enclose the text of the letter addressed to him by Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, in response to Security Council note verbale SCPC/7/90 on the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

The Permanent Representative of Cuba requests that the reply by the Minister for Foreign Affairs be circulated as a document of the Security Council and brought to the attention of the Security Council Committee the Council agreed to establish under rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure.

Annex

Letter dated 20 August 1990 from the Minister of External Relations of Cuba addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to your note dated 8 August 1990 regarding Security Council resolution 661 (1990) on the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait".

As you are aware, the Government of Cuba abstained in the vote on that resolution because it considered that there was no justification, at a time when the President of Iraq had announced the commencement of withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwaiti territory and the Heads of State or Government of the League of Arab States were meeting in Cairo, for the application of comprehensive sanctions against Iraq which, far from contributing to a speedy solution of the problem and the implementation of Council resolution 660 (1990), might complicate the situation still further.

Furthermore, the Power which submitted the text for consideration by the Council, the United States of America, has historically posed the main obstacle to the implementation of similar sanctions against known violators of international law, such as Israel - which for more than 40 years has been illegally occupying Palestine and other Arab territories - and the racist régime of South Africa; accordingly, its motives in the case in question were highly questionable.

Indeed, the precipitateness with which the Government of the United States then acted, and the subsequent deployment in the Gulf region of military means not authorized by the Council, make it legitimate to question whether that excessive zeal was the outcome of a genuine concern for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kuwait or whether it was a ploy to further the United States aspirations to hegemony in the region by introducing a considerable number of troops and air, naval and land war matériel into Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

My Government notes with deep concern the military escalation being promoted by the United States in that sensitive region of the world, as well as the severe consequences resulting for the developing countries' already battered economies of the application of the broad sanctions imposed against Iraq at a time when efforts are being made, within the Council and the Non-aligned Movement, to bring about the full implementation of resolution 660 (1990).

The Government of Cuba has nevertheless, as a responsible member of the international community and of the Security Council, and bearing in mind the mandatory nature of that body's resolutions, taken steps to implement resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990. In conformity with paragraphs 6, 7 and 10 of the resolution, I wish to inform you of the following:

1. As stipulated in resolution 661 (1990), from 6 August 1990 onwards no direct commercial transactions have taken place between the Government of Cuba or Cuban bodies and the Government of Iraq or Iraqi bodies. The steps taken by the

Government of Cuba in implementation of resolution 661 (1990) have included notifying Iraq of the cancellation of five contracts which were to be fulfilled on CIF terms after 6 August 1990, although the agreed contracts had been signed in 1988, 1989 and 1990, namely:

382 tons of sisal rope contracted by the Cuban firm CUBATEX for shipment CIF to the port of Aqaba as part of the contract signed in 1988; 140,000 linear metres of fabric contracted with the same CUBATEX enterprise under a contract signed in 1988 for shipment CIF to the port of Aqaba; 680 cases of rum and spirits contracted by the CUBAEXPORT enterprise in the contract signed in 1989 for shipment CIF to the port of Aqaba, 1,450 units contracted by CUBATABACO in a contract signed in 1989 for delivery CIF to Baghdad, and four KPT cane combines.

2. I wish also to inform you, Sir, that the Cuban authorities consider the supply of Cuban sugar to Iraq under the trade treaty which has been in force between Cuba and Iraq since 19 December 1973, to be of a humanitarian nature, in that sugar is a foodstuff.

3. Likewise, the Cuban authorities consider that, on basic humanitarian grounds, foodstuffs and medications are not and cannot be covered under Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

4. Cuba and Iraq have been linked by agreements on economic, scientific and technical co-operation since 1 July 1978, and specifically on medical and health co-operation since 12 February 1978. Under these agreements, there are currently in Iraq some 250 co-operation personnel who make up the Cuban medical brigade. They include:

Doctors specializing in:

Orthopaedics;

Anaesthesia;

Physiotherapy;

Radiology;

Nurses specializing in:

Premature delivery;

Paediatrics;

Intensive care;

Operating-theatre attendance;

Obstetrics;

Orthopaedics;

Health technicians specializing in:

Physiotherapy;

X-rays;

Anaesthesia;

Orthopaedics;

Prosthetics.

The Government of Cuba believes that the presence of the Cuban medical brigade, which is intended strictly for medical purposes, does not contravene Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

There are also in Iraq a small number of co-operation personnel working in other exclusively civilian, but non-medical, fields. The Government of Cuba has decided to withdraw these personnel.

Please be assured, Sir, that the Cuban Government authorities are ready to co-operate with you by providing further information on the measures we have adopted to implement resolution 661 (1990), in order that the Committee may carry out the tasks entrusted to it in accordance with article 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council. At the same time, I advise you that the Government of Cuba has, as a result of _force majeure_, been obliged to withdraw its diplomatic staff from Kuwait. It has nevertheless assured the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations and other Ambassadors in Cuba that diplomatic relations between the Republic of Cuba and the State of Kuwait will be maintained.

(_Signed_) Isidoro MALMIERCA

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21581
21 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note No. SCPC/7/90(1), dated 8 August 1990, concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), which was adopted by the Council on 6 August 1990.

The Government of the United Arab Emirates fully and unreservedly endorses Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and has taken appropriate measures to ensure that the resolution is implemented. In accordance with the provisions of the resolution, you will be informed of the details of such measures at the earliest opportunity.

90-19956 1597c (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21582
21 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note No. SCPC/7/90(1), dated 8 August 1990, concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), which was adopted by the Council on 6 August 1990.

The Government of Qatar fully and unreservedly endorses Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and has taken appropriate measures to ensure that the resolution is implemented. In accordance with the provisions of the resolution, you will be informed of the details of such measures at the earliest opportunity.

90-19962 1725g (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21583
22 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 22 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit to him, in response to note verbale SCPC/7/90, the following summary of the measures taken by Belgium at the national level and as a member of the European Economic Community to implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) relating to the invasion of Kuwait.

1. It should be emphasized first of all that the export of arms and munitions to Iraq has been under embargo in Belgium since 1980; this embargo was moreover confirmed at the beginning of 1990 by the Ministerial Committee for Foreign Affairs.

2. With a view to freezing Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets, the Royal Decree of 8 August 1990, which entered into force on 9 August 1990, requires prior authorization by the Ministry of Finance for exchange operations, movements of capital and financial transfers of all kinds between Belgium and abroad conducted for or on behalf of natural or legal persons holding Kuwaiti or Iraqi nationality or resident in Kuwait or Iraq; all operations relating to investments of Kuwaiti or Iraqi origin in Belgium also require prior authorization by the Ministry of Finance.

This Royal Decree confirms the scope of the recommendation issued as an interim conservatory measure on 3 August 1990 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mark Eyskens, discharging pro tempore the functions of the Minister of Finance. This recommendation was addressed to all financial institutions owned by the Government of Kuwait and to Kuwaiti public institutions to cover the case of a request for mobilization of assets either by the "new régime" in Kuwait or by Iraq.

3. In addition, Belgium is also applying the measures adopted within the framework of the competent European institutions.

3.1. Thus, Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2340/90 of 8 August 1990, preventing trade by the Community as regards Iraq and Kuwait as from 7 August 1990, provides that the following shall be prohibited:

(a) The introduction into the territory of the Community of all commodities or products originating in, or coming from, Iraq or Kuwait;

(b) The export to the said countries of all commodities or products originating in, or coming from, the Community.

The Regulation also prohibits in the territory of the Community or by means of aircraft and vessels flying the flag of a Member State, and when carried out by any Community national:

(c) All activities or commercial transactions, including all operations connected with transactions which have already been concluded or partially carried out, the object or effect of which is to promote the export of any commodity or product originating in, or coming from, Iraq or Kuwait;

(d) The sale or supply of any commodity or product, wherever it originates or comes from:

(i) To any natural or legal person in Iraq or Kuwait;

(ii) To any other natural or legal person for the purposes of any commercial activity carried out in or from the territory of Iraq or Kuwait;

(e) Any activity the object or effect of which is to promote such sales or supplies.

However, the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No. 2340/90 exclude all medical products which are international non-proprietary names (INN) or modified international non-proprietary names (INNM) of the World Health Organization, as well as any foodstuff intended for humanitarian purposes as part of emergency aid operations.

3.2. Thus also the Decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community, meeting within the Council, of 8 August 1990, preventing trade as regards Iraq and Kuwait as from 7 August 1990 extends the prohibitions contained in Regulation (EEC) No. 2340/90 to all commodities or products covered by the ECSC Treaty.

4. With a view to implementing the freeze on all commercial operations, the Ministerial Decree of 8 August 1990, which entered into force on 9 August 1990, requires production of an import licence for all products originating in or coming from Iraq or Kuwait which are not in free circulation within the European Community; production of a licence is also required for the export to Iraq or Kuwait of all products originating in or coming from the European Community; lastly, production of a transit licence is also required for all goods originating in, coming from or going to Iraq or Kuwait.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21584
22 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ETHIOPIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the letter from His Excellency, Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, dated 22 August 1990 in response to your note SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990.

(Signed) Tesfaye TADESSE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 22 August 1990 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with reference to the latter's note dated 8 August 1990, whereby information has been requested on the measures taken by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, has the honour to communicate the following.

The Ministry wishes to assure the Secretary-General that the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is fully aware of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations with regard to the resolution. Accordingly, the Office of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia has issued legally binding instructions to concerned ministries, agencies and other institutions of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to implement fully and strictly the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990.

Moreover, a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the above-mentioned Security Council resolution has been established by the Office of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

(Signed) Tesfaye DINKA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21585
22 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached note verbale, dated 22 August 1990, was addressed to the Secretary-General by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations.

Annex

Note verbale dated 22 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour, with reference to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990, to provide him with the following information.

On 2 and 7 August 1990, the Federal Council publicly condemned the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi troops and called for their immediate and unconditional withdrawal. Like the Security Council in its resolution 662 (1990), Switzerland does not recognize Iraq's annexation of Kuwait.

Subsequently, the Federal Council, by an ordinance dated 7 August 1990, adopted economic measures against Iraq and Kuwait including, inter alia, a general clause prohibiting any commercial or financial activity with Iraq and Kuwait, with the exception of the exportation or transit of goods intended for medical or humanitarian purposes, or of foodstuffs in exceptional circumstances, in the context of humanitarian assistance. This text was complemented by an ordinance of the Federal Department of Public Economy, dated 8 August 1990. In a second ordinance of the Federal Council, dated 10 August 1990, measures were taken to ensure the protection of patrimonial assets belonging to Kuwait in Switzerland.

These measures, as well as the decision to act in response to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990, were taken independently following the condemnation of the intervention by Iraqi military forces in Kuwait. As a non-Member of the United Nations, Switzerland is not in fact legally bound by the decisions of the Security Council nor, in this case, by resolution 661 (1990). Nevertheless, the aforementioned ordinances, which were adopted independently by the Federal Council, correspond in substance to the resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations takes this opportunity to convey to the Secretary-General the renewed assurances of his highest consideration.

Annexes:
- Ordinance of the Federal Council dated 7 August 1990 instituting economic measures against the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait
- Ordinance of the Federal Department of Public Economy dated 8 August 1990 instituting economic measures against the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait
- Ordinance of the Federal Council dated 10 August 1990 on the protection of patrimonial assets of the State of Kuwait in Switzerland

Appendix I

ORDINANCE INSTITUTING ECONOMIC MEASURES AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ AND THE STATE OF KUWAIT 1/

7 August 1990

The Swiss Federal Council,

Bearing in mind article 102, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Constitution,

decrees:

Article 1. Prohibition of trade

1. All commercial activity with the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait shall be prohibited.

2. This prohibition shall cover, inter alia,

(a) The importation and transit of goods of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin;

(b) The exportation of goods to the Republic of Iraq or the State of Kuwait;

(c) The purchase and sale of goods of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin, as well as any intermediary activity in connection therewith;

(d) The transport of goods of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin and the provision of shipping facilities for that purpose by enterprises engaged in road, sea or air transport.

Art. 2. Financial transactions and credits

1. Payments and loans to Iraqi or Kuwaiti individuals or bodies corporate established under public or private law shall, where related to operations within the meaning of article 1, be prohibited.

2. All other financial transactions with the Iraqi Government or with commercial or industrial enterprises, the public sector or individuals in Iraq or in Kuwait shall also be prohibited.

3. The protection of assets in Switzerland owned by the legitimate Government of Kuwait shall be governed by a separate ordinance.

1/ The text published in the Recueil officiel des lois fédérales shall be deemed authentic.

Art. 3. Mandatory declaration

1. All operations and negotiations in connection therewith between individuals or bodies corporate in Switzerland and Iraqi or Kuwaiti individuals or bodies corporate established under public or private law which, at the time of the entry into force of this ordinance, had not yet been completed by a bilateral act of execution shall be subject to mandatory declaration.

2. Such declarations shall be addressed to the Federal Department of Public Economy.

Art. 4. Exceptions

1. This ordinance shall not apply to the following cases:

(a) The exportation and transit of goods for medical or humanitarian purposes;

(b) The exportation and transit of foodstuffs in exceptional circumstances, in the context of humanitarian assistance;

(c) The shipment of baggage in cases where individuals are transported to or from the Republic of Iraq or the State of Kuwait;

(d) The exportation and transit of goods, as well as financial transactions, intended for the normal requirements and maintenance of Swiss missions in the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Swiss enterprises having offices in those countries;

(e) The importation of goods and financial transactions for the benefit of the Embassy of Iraq in Switzerland or of the Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations at Geneva, subject to the applicable provisions of international public law;

(f) Cases of dire need.

2. The Federal Department of Public Economy may issue special permits, by agreement with the department concerned. The decision may be referred to the Federal Council.

Art. 5. Penal provisions

1. Penalties shall be imposed on any person who:

(a) Carries out operaticns in the meaning of articles 1 and 2 with individuals or bodies corporate established under private or public law of the Republic of Iraq or the State of Kuwait;

(b) Carries out such operations with third parties while knowing or reasonably being expected to know that the actual beneficiaries are individuals or

bodies corporate established under private or public law of the Republic of Iraq or the State of Kuwait;

(c) Violates the obligation to make a declaration set forth in article 3.

2. The penalties shall be as follows:

(a) A violation of the prohibition of trade, payments and loans shall be punishable by a fine of up to ten times the intrinsic value of the goods in question. The intrinsic value shall be calculated on the basis of the market price applicable at the time when the offence is detected. For other financial transactions, the penalty shall be a fine of up to ten times the sum in question;

(b) Violation of the obligation to make a declaration shall be punishable by a fine of up to 2,000 francs.

3. The Federal Act on Administrative Penal Law 1/ shall apply. The Federal Department of Public Economy shall be responsible for prosecution and judgement of offences.

Art. 6. Provisions for execution

The Federal Department of Public Economy shall be authorized to draw up the necessary provisions for execution, by agreement with the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the Federal Department of Finance.

Art. 7. Interim provisions and entry into force

1. This ordinance shall apply to all operations which, at the time of entry into force, had not yet been completed by a bilateral act of execution.

2. This ordinance shall enter into force at 11 a.m. on 7 August 1990.

7 August 1990

For the Swiss Federal Council:

The President of the Confederation, Koller
The Chancellor of the Confederation, p.p. Couchepin

1/ Recueil systématique des lois fédérales 313.0.

Appendix II

FDPE ORDINANCE INSTITUTING ECONOMIC MEASURES AGAINST THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ AND THE STATE OF KUWAIT

of 8 August 1990

The Federal Department of the Public Economy,

Bearing in mind article 6 of the Ordinance of 7 August 1990 1/ instituting economic measures against the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait (Ordinance of the Federal Council),

decrees:

Article 1. Commercial activity

1. "Commercial activity" within the meaning of article 1, paragraph 1, of the Ordinance of the Federal Council means also any intermediary activity in operations connected with goods coming from or going to the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait.

2. This term also comprises any new technical measures relating to transport taken during the transit through Switzerland of goods of third party origin.

Art. 2. Exceptional authorizations

1. Any person wishing to obtain an exceptional authorization pursuant to article 4 of the Ordinance of the Federal Council shall submit a request, accompanied by justifications, to the Federal Department of Public Economy (FDPE), Federal Office of External Economic Affairs.

2. The request shall comprise inter alia indications as to the nature of the goods, the exact purpose of their utilization, their value and the dispatcher, the consignee and the transporter of the goods, or in the case of financial transactions the corresponding information.

3. With respect to goods and financial transactions pursuant to article 4.1 (d) of the Ordinance of the Federal Council, the Swiss diplomatic missions in the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait, as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), shall receive a general authorization. The same shall apply to the Embassy and Mission of the Republic of Iraq in Switzerland and to the Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations in Geneva (subpara. (e)).

4. Likewise, a general authorization shall be granted for personal effects pursuant to article 4.1 (c) of the Ordinance of the Federal Council.

1/ Recueil officiel des lois fédérales 1990 ...

Art. 3. Mandatory declaration

Declarations of operations pursuant to article 3 of the Ordinance of the Federal Council by 14 September 1990 at the latest. The declaration shall comprise indications regarding the nature, purpose and scope of the operation, as well as the parties concerned.

Art. 4. Co-operation of the customs services

Goods within the meaning of article 1 of the Ordinance of the Federal Council shall be detained by the customs services. The latter shall notify FDPE, which shall decide on the action to be taken.

Art. 5. Entry into force

The present Ordinance shall enter into force retroactively at 11 a.m. on 7 August 1990.

8 August 1990

Federal Department of Public Economy:
Delamuraz

Appendix III

ORDINANCE ON THE PROTECTION OF PATRIMONIAL ASSETS OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT IN SWITZERLAND

of 10 August 1990

The Swiss Federal Council,

Bearing in mind article 102, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Constitution,

decrees:

Article 1. Purpose

The purpose of the present Ordinance is to ensure protection of the patrimonial assets of the State of Kuwait in Switzerland for as long as the Federal Council deems that the question of the right to dispose of the said assets remains unresolved.

Art. 2. Freezing of the right of disposal

1. The patrimonial assets located in Switzerland or managed from Switzerland and belonging to the State of Kuwait or to enterprises, foundations or similar institutions which are the property of the State of Kuwait or which are dominated by it (assignees) may not be assigned to other legal persons or transferred to the Republic of Iraq or the State of Kuwait.

2. The patrimonial assets may be disposed of when they remain fully under the control of the same assignees and when there is no indication that the Republic of Iraq or a Kuwaiti régime controlled by Iraq might dispose of the said assets.

Art. 3. Frozen patrimonial assets

The following in particular shall be frozen: holdings, including fiduciary holdings in Swiss or foreign currency, securities and all rights relating thereto, bank notes, precious metals, objects of value, patrimonial rights, shares and real estate which are managed on behalf or for the benefit of the assignees referred to in article 2, or are registered in their name.

Art. 4. Exceptions

1. Upon request, the Federal Department of Finance may authorize the transfer of patrimonial assets to other legal persons on a case-by-case basis, or to certain assignees as a general rule, when there is no indication that the Republic of Iraq or a Kuwaiti régime controlled by Iraq might dispose of the said assets or that patrimonial assets belonging to the State of Kuwait might pass unlawfully into private hands.

2. The decisions of the Federal Department of Finance may be referred to the Federal Council.

3. The provisions of the Federal Act on Administrative Procedure 2/ shall apply with respect to procedure.

Art. 5. Penal provisions

1. Any person who, intentionally and without authorization, unlawfully transfers patrimonial assets, or has them transferred, to other legal persons shall be punished by imprisonment or by a fine of up to 500,000 francs.

2. If the offence was the result of negligence, the penalty shall be a fine of up to 200,000 francs.

3. The Federal Act on Administrative Penal Law 3/ shall apply. The Federal Department of Finance is empowered to prosecute and judge violations.

Art. 6. Entry into force

The present Ordinance shall enter into force at noon on 10 August 1990.

10 August 1990

For the Swiss Federal Council:

The President of the Confederation, Koller
The Chancellor of the Confederation, p.p. Couchepin

2/ Recueil systématique des lois fédérales 172.021.

3/ Recueil systématique des lois fédérales 313.0.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21586
22 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from the Government of my country, I have the honour to set out below the text of a statement issued by Kuwait's Council of Ministers concerning the Iraqi occupation authorities' ultimatum demanding the closure of accredited diplomatic missions in Kuwait:

Commenting on the decision, as announced by the Iraqi occupation authorities, to close the diplomatic missions accredited to Kuwait and to strip their staffs of diplomatic immunity with effect from 24 August 1990, an official spokesman for Kuwait's Council of Ministers said that Kuwait, while suffering the afflictions caused by Iraq's treacherous occupation of its territory, expresses its appreciation and esteem for the honourable stand taken by nations throughout the world in adopting decisive and unequivocal resolutions - through the League of Arab States, the United Nations Security Council and the Organization of the Islamic Conference - which condemn the Iraqi aggression and require the wicked aggressors to withdraw their forces from Kuwaiti territory immediately and without any condition or qualification, regardless of the consequences of the outrageous Iraqi invasion.

Considering the Iraqi decision concerning embassies accredited to Kuwait to be one such consequence of the invasion and occupation, the Council of Ministers categorically rejects that invalid Iraqi announcement and affirms that it constitutes a violation of all the international laws and customs which ensure complete immunity for diplomatic missions in a country under occupation.

The State of Kuwait, which has always striven to ensure the welfare of the diplomatic missions accredited to it and to accord them every manifestation of respect, attention and courtesy in accordance with established international laws and customs, believes that a consensus decision by fraternal and friendly countries to reject and oppose the aforementioned Iraqi ultimatum represents the best collective international response. Such a response will both affirm the condemnation of the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and communicate a refusal to

submit either to the consequences of that aggression or to the invalid measures accompanying it, which are inconsistent with the most basic principles observed in international relations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21587
22 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LESOTHO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the Secretary-General's Note No. SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990, concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), which was adopted by the Council on 6 August 1990, has the honour to inform you that the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho fully and unreservedly supports Security Council resolution 661 (1990) and has taken appropriate measures aimed at its full implementation.

90-20101 1840b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21588
22 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the letter SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990, has the honour to inform, upon instructions from the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the Lebanese Government will comply with the resolution 661 (1990) of the Security Council and will take all appropriate measures concerning its effective implementation.

90-20095 1751f (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21589
22 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iranian armed forces have committed the following violations of the cease-fire provisions:

1. At 1500 hours on 11 July 1990, eight Iranians were observed erecting a tent among their positions to the north of Jam Barav at co-ordinates 717648, 2,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

2. At 1030 hours on 11 July 1990, the Iranians installed a cabin on an old tower at co-ordinates 931968, 3,100 metres from our III Army Corps units.

3. At 0645 hours on 11 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, two bulldozers, a roller, a grader, a tanker truck and five dump trucks resumed work on the embankment at co-ordinates 998731 and 998729, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

4. At 0720 hours on 11 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a grader, a roller and four dump trucks proceeded to increase the height of the new embankment in no man's land at co-ordinates 944801, 450 metres from our III Army Corps units.

5. At 0800 hours on 11 July 1990, a Mercedes 2.5 passenger sedan, a bus and a Mercedes truck were observed putting down 60 persons carrying their personal weapons at co-ordinates 991750, 1,200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

6. At 1700 hours on 11 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two bulldozers, two excavators, two graders, a roller, a tanker truck and five dump trucks resumed work on the new embankment in no man's land at co-ordinates 996735 and 998729, spreading earth between co-ordinates 991742 and 990743, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units. At 1935 hours, the engineering unit suspended work after building up a pile of earth 100 metres long.

7. At 1000 hours on 11 July 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build a hut of corrugated iron at co-ordinates 506382, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

8. At 1400 hours on 11 July 1990, four Iranians proceeded to swim in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 545256, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

9. At 0645 hours on 12 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, two bulldozers, a roller and nine dump trucks resumed work on the new embankment at co-ordinates 996734 and 998730 in the Shalhah area no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

10. At 1730 hours on 12 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, two bulldozers, two graders, a roller and six dump trucks resumed work on the new embankment in the Shalhah area no man's land at co-ordinates 998735 and 998730, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units. At 1945 hours, the engineering unit suspended work after having completed an earth bank 50 metres long and 6 metres wide.

11. At 1730 hours on 13 July 1990, five Iranians were observed constructing a new single-barrel machine-gun position of stones to the north of Khani Shaykhan at co-ordinates 9346, 2,000 metres from our I Army Corps units. A single-barrel machine-gun was installed in the position, and one person remained with it while the others withdrew.

12. At 2400 hours on 13 July 1990, the Iranians fired intermittent bursts of gunfire from the summit of Bardeh Kukhi at co-ordinates 0450, 4,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

13. At 1135 hours on 13 July 1990, four Iranians were observed swimming in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 661156, 1,000 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

14. At 1530 hours on 13 July 1990, six Iranians were observed swimming in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 575192, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

15. At 1600 hours on 13 July 1990, four Iranians were observed swimming in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 545256, 600 metres from VII Army Corps units.

16. At 0700 hours on 14 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of four dump trucks, an excavator, a bulldozer, two rollers, two graders and a tractor resumed work on the new embankment in the Shalhah area no man's land at co-ordinates 997738, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units.

17. At 0830 hours on 14 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a grader and five dump trucks resumed work on the new embankment in no man's land at co-ordinates 944800, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units, increasing its height by 1 metre and extending it to a length of 300 metres.

18. At 0715 hours on 15 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, two rollers, two graders, a bulldozer, a tanker truck and five dump trucks resumed work on the new embankment in the Shalhah area no man's land at co-ordinates 992739, 300 metres from our III Army Corps units.

19. At 0715 hours on 15 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of two excavators, a bulldozer and seven dump trucks resumed work on increasing the height of the new embankment in no man's land at co-ordinates 944799, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

20. At 0800 hours on 15 July 1990, an Iranian boat was observed at co-ordinates 695135 carrying three unidentified Iranians. The boat reached co-ordinates 722105, 300 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

21. At 0850 hours on 15 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, two tanker trucks and two dump trucks was observed levelling and repairing the embankment at co-ordinates 258709, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

22. At 0900 hours on 15 July 1990, the Iranians proceeded to strengthen the communications trench at co-ordinates 299659, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

23. At 0300 hours on 16 July 1990, the Iranians proceeded to fire three intermittent bursts and four 60-millimetre mortar shells and to launch two hand-grenades in Wadi Surin at co-ordinates 9318, 1,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

24. At 0800 hours on 16 July 1990, the Iranians proceeded to make a 5-metre-wide opening in their rampart at co-ordinates 930017, 3,000 metres from our III Army Corps units.

25. On 16 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a grader, three dump trucks and a roller continued work on carrying earth from co-ordinates 998731 and piling it up in the Shalhah area no man's land at co-ordinates 993739, 300 metres from our III Army Corps units.

26. At 1220 hours on 16 July 1990, four Iranians were observed swimming in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 662156, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

27. At 1800 hours on 16 July 1990, the Iranians proceeded to erect a 10-metre-high prefabricated observation tower at co-ordinates 691160, 2,500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

28. At 0845 hours on 16 July 1990, the Iranians proceeded to strengthen a communications trench at co-ordinates 299651, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

29. At 0955 hours on 16 July 1990, an Iranian excavator was observed installing a prefabricated concrete position on the Iranian embankment at co-ordinates 499449, 700 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

30. At 1900 hours on 17 July 1990, three groups of about 30 Iranians were observed 1,000 metres from our II Army Corps units, two of them digging two new two-man positions 150 metres apart at co-ordinates 560798 and the third strengthening an

old manned position at co-ordinates 567801 and digging a 200-metre-long communications trench linking that position with the second of the new positions, which was manned by two persons equipped with a radio.

31. At 0900 hours on 17 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of three dump trucks, two bulldozers, an excavator and a roller resumed work on carrying earth from co-ordinates 998734 and piling it up at co-ordinates 998726 in order to increase the height of the new embankment in the Shalhah area no man's land, 300 metres from our III Army Corps units.

32. At 0900 hours on 17 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of five dump trucks, an excavator, a bulldozer and a grader resumed work on carrying earth from co-ordinates 947799 and piling it up at co-ordinates 944799 in order to increase the height of the new embankment in no man's land, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

33. At 0730 hours on 17 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of four dump trucks, a bulldozer and a grader was observed carrying earth at co-ordinates 400568 in order to strengthen the earth rampart 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

34. At 1050 hours on 18 July 1990, seven Iranians were observed digging a 15-metre-long communications trench in the middle of the earth embankment surrounding the defensive position to the north of Dawlah at co-ordinates 443854, 2,000 metres from our I Army Corps units.

35. At 0900 hours on 18 July 1990, the Iranians proceeded to construct a shelter of blocks on the Iranian mound to the west of Sarbord at co-ordinates 935745, 1,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

36. At 2330 hours on 18 July 1990, the Iranians fired three rounds from a single-barrel machine-gun from co-ordinates 921302 in the direction of the Tut Mam post, 2,500 metres from our I Army Corps units.

37. At 0710 hours on 18 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of three dump trucks, a bulldozer, a grader, a roller and an excavator resumed work on carrying earth from co-ordinates 998731 to co-ordinates 993739 in order to increase the height of the new embankment in the Shalhah area no man's land, 300 metres from our III Army Corps units.

38. At 0800 hours on 18 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of a grader, a bulldozer, a roller and seven dump trucks resumed work on carrying earth from co-ordinates 947800 and unloading it on the new embankment in no man's land at co-ordinates 944798, 800 metres from our III Army Corps units.

39. At 1800 hours on 18 July 1990, five Iranians were observed strengthening a guardpost to the north of the Saddamiyah area at co-ordinates 7624, 4,000 metres from our IV Army Corps units.

40. At 0900 hours on 18 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a grader and four dump trucks was observed levelling the embankment at co-ordinates 232725, 800 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

41. At 0915 hours on 18 July 1990, the Iranians proceeded to dig a 10-metre-long communications trench at co-ordinates 495454, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

42. At 1500 hours on 18 July 1990, seven Iranians were observed swimming in the Shatt al-Arab at co-ordinates 553206, 500 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

43. At 0700 hours on 19 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a grader and three dump trucks was observed carrying earth from co-ordinates 998734 to co-ordinates 996740 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 200 metres from our III Army Corps units. It ceased work at 1135 hours.

44. At 0715 hours on 19 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a grader and three dump trucks was observed carrying earth from co-ordinates 947800 to co-ordinates 947799 in order to strengthen the new embankment in no man's land, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units. It ceased work at 1135 hours.

45. At 1200 hours on 19 July 1990, the Iranians fired two light machine-gun rounds in the direction of our units at co-ordinates 345585, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

46. At 2000 hours on 19 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer and three dump trucks was observed carrying earth from the rear to the forward embankment at co-ordinates 249714, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

47. On 20 July 1990, the Iranian engineering unit consisting of an excavator, a bulldozer, a grader and seven dump trucks continued work on carrying earth from co-ordinates 947800 to co-ordinates 944797 on the new embankment in no man's land, 700 metres from our III Army Corps units.

48. At 1035 hours on 20 July 1990, the Iranians proceeded to build two firing positions of semi-circular concrete sections at co-ordinates 278695 and 279694, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

49. At 1820 hours on 20 July 1990, an Iranian engineering unit consisting of a bulldozer, a grader, a roller and three dump trucks was observed strengthening an earth rampart at co-ordinates 253712, 600 metres from our VII Army Corps units.

Flooding operation

The Iranian side is continuing its flooding operation in the direction of our III Army Corps opposite the defensive positions of our military units. The water levels have been as follows:

50. 11 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 10-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-120 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-75 centimetres.

51. 12 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 5-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-120 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-75 centimetres.

52. 13 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 5-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-120 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-70 centimetres.

53. 14 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-120 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-70 centimetres.

54. 15 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 5-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-120 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-70 centimetres.

55. 16 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-120 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-65 centimetres.

56. 17 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-115 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-65 centimetres.

57. 18 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-70 centimetres.

58. 19 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-70 centimetres.

59. 20 July 1990

Between co-ordinates 678327 and 902203, 0-70 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902203 and 902904, 0-110 centimetres;
Between co-ordinates 902904 and 989731, 0-70 centimetres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/433
S/21590
22 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 71, 142 and 144 of the
provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the Declaration on the situation of the foreigners in Iraq and Kuwait, issued by the Twelve States members of the European Community at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of Political Co-operation, held in Paris, on 21 August 1990 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 71, 142 and 144 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Declaration on the situation of the foreigners in Iraq and Kuwait, issued on 21 August 1990 by the Twelve States members of the European Community

The Community and its member States, deeply concerned at the situation of foreigners in Iraq and Kuwait, renew their condemnation of the Iraqi decision to detain the foreigners against their will as contrary to international law and fully support Security Council resolution 664 (1990), which requires Iraq to permit and facilitate their immediate departure from Iraq and Kuwait. They denounce that the Iraqi Government has up to now reacted negatively to the many representations of the Community and its member States.

As members of the international community, which is founded not only on law but also on clear ethical standards, the European Community and its member States express their indignation at Iraq's publicized intention to group such foreigners in the vicinity of military bases and objectives, a measure they consider particularly heinous as well as taken in contempt of the law of basic humanitarian principles. In this context, the fact that some foreigners have been prevented from contacting their consular or diplomatic missions or have been forcibly moved to unknown destinations is a source of further deep concern and indignation. In this connection, they attach the greatest importance to the mission of two envoys of the Secretary-General of the United Nations that is now taking place. They warn the Iraqi Government that any attempt to harm or jeopardize the safety of any Economic Community citizen will be considered as a most grave offence directed against the Community and all its member States and will provoke a united response from the entire Community. They also warn Iraqi citizens that they will be held personally responsible in accordance with international law for their involvement in illegal actions concerning the security and life of foreign citizens.

They call upon all those who may still influence the decisions of the Iraqi Government to have these measures revoked and support the actions of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to this purpose. They confirm their commitment to do all in their power to ensure the protection of the foreigners in Iraq and Kuwait and reiterate that they hold the Iraqi Government fully responsible for the safety of their nationals.

The Community and its member States, in the light of their condemnation of the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait, as well as of their refusal to recognize the annexation of that State to Iraq, firmly reject the unlawful Iraqi demand to close the diplomatic missions in Kuwait and reiterate their resolve to keep those missions open in view also of the task of protecting their nationals.

The Community and its member States note with satisfaction that this position is shared by a great number of countries and is confirmed by Security Council resolution 664 (1990) which requires the reversal of the illegal demand to close the diplomatic missions.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/432
S/21591
22 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the communiqué, dated 15 August 1990, by the High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on new reinforcements of Vietnamese forces dispatched successively to Cambodia (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

COMMUNIQUE BY THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE NATIONAL ARMY OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA ON NEW REINFORCEMENTS OF VIETNAMESE FORCES DISPATCHED SUCCESSIVELY TO CAMBODIA

At a time when the Phnom Penh puppet army, the Vietnamese forces disguised as soldiers of the puppet army as well as those concealed in forests have been attacked, destroyed and put to pieces successively by the Cambodian National Resistance forces, the Hanoi authorities have sent thousands of fresh Vietnamese troops to Cambodia, especially to various hot battlefields. These new and large reinforcements of Vietnamese forces have been deployed in an attempt to resist the Cambodian resistance forces and delay their defeat so that they would carry out deceitful diplomatic manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating their occupation of Cambodia.

Actually, in a period of 20 days only, from 20 July to 9 August 1990, the Vietnamese aggressors dispatched about 5,000 fresh Vietnamese forces to Cambodia, not to mention heavy artillery, tanks and scores of war materials.

1. On 20 July 1990, about 300 Vietnamese fresh troops along with 3 pieces of 105mm artillery and 2 tanks were sent to Kompong Thmar town, Baray district, Kompong Thom province;

2. On 28 July, 300 Vietnamese troops were sent to Phnom Penh;

3. On 30 July, 330 other Vietnamese troops were sent to Trapeaing Andeok commune, Chhouk district, Kampot province;

4. On 30 July, 1,500 Vietnamese troops were sent to Phnom Sruoch district, Kompong Speu province;

5. On 31 July, 960 Vietnamese troops were brought to Preah Vihear province;

6. On 31 July, 300 Vietnamese troops were sent to Stung Trang district, Kompong Cham province;

7. On 5 August, 600 Vietnamese troops along with 4 pieces of 105mm artillery and 4 tanks were sent to Kampot provincial town and to Chakry Ting;

8. On 8 August, 390 Vietnamese troops were sent to Chhouk district, Kampot province;

9. On 9 August, 150 Vietnamese troops were sent to Peam commune, Kompong Tralach district, Kompong Chhnang province.

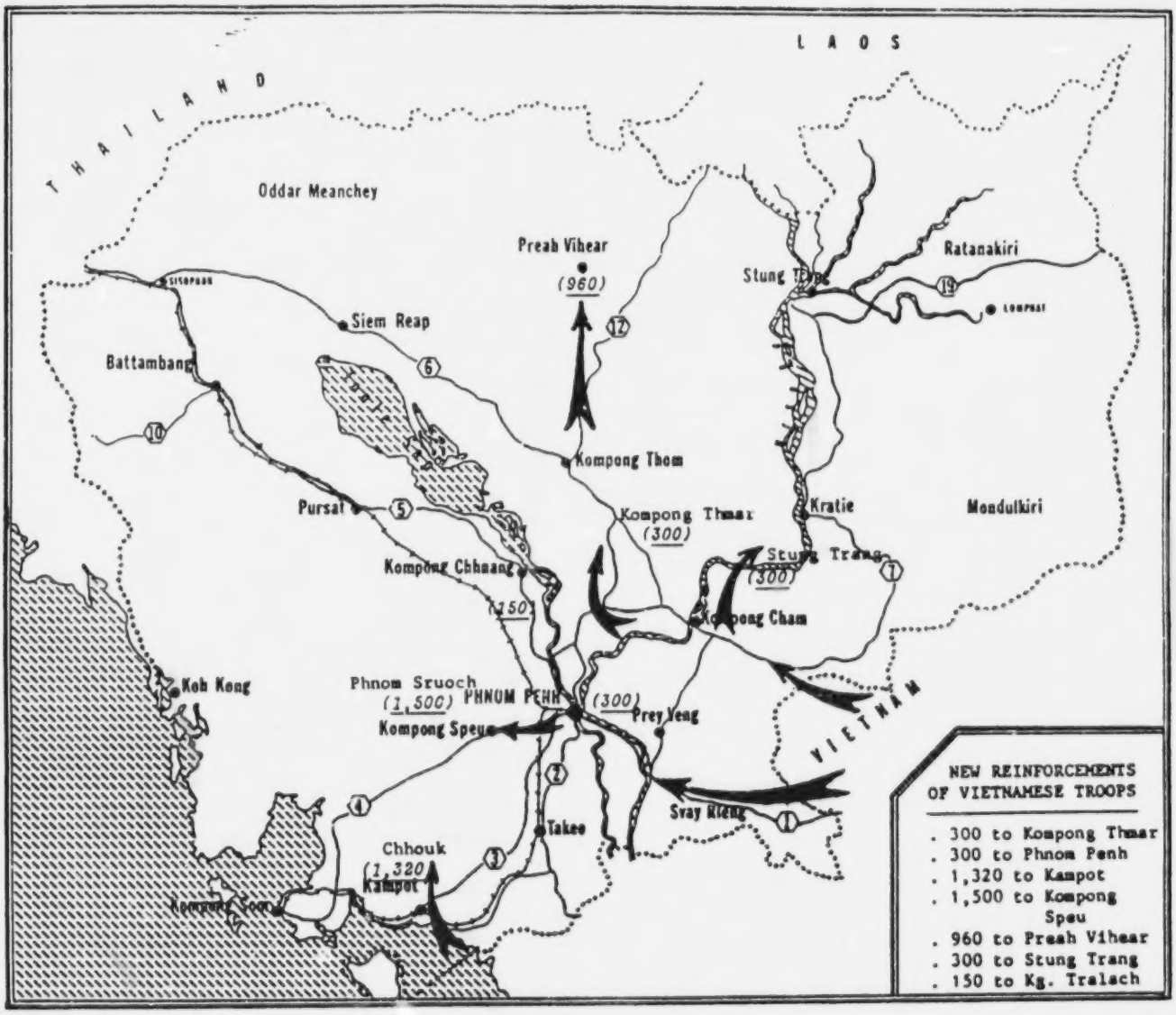
The above constitutes a clear proof of Vietnam's unwillingness to reach a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem created by its invasion and occupation.

The Vietnamese aggressors have shown no sign of being prepared to give up their expansionist ambition and their Indochina Federation strategy. They remain stubborn in their efforts to maintain their installed-regime in Cambodia so that they would perpetuate their occupation through that puppet regime.

That is the reason why they have categorically rejected the enhanced role of the United Nations and refused the deployment in Cambodia of a UN International control Mechanism and a UN Peace Keeping Force to verify and control the withdrawal of their forces from Cambodia, a cease-fire and the cessation of arms supplies to all Cambodian factions as have been demanded by the world community, especially by the ASEAN countries and the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council in their successive meetings in the last few months.

The High Command of the NADK condemns most vigorously this Vietnam's ploy consisted in sending successively new reinforcements of troops to prolong its aggression war against Cambodia and in refusing a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem in an attempt to delay its defeat while at the same time carrying out deceitful diplomatic manoeuvres aimed at reversing its loosing situation in Cambodia and perpetuating its occupation of the country. The High Command wishes also to appeal to the world community, particularly to all countries committed to independence, justice and peace to continue to denounce the Vietnamese aggressors and to exert pressure on them until they withdraw genuinely and completely their occupation forces from Cambodia, and accept a UN-International Control Mechanism and a UN Peace Keeping Force to control and verify the withdrawal of all their forces from Cambodia, a cease-fire, the cessation of military supplies to all Cambodian factions and the holding of free and fair elections. Only when Vietnam accepts this demand can a comprehensive political solution be found to the Cambodian problem, and peace, security, independence and sovereignty be fully restored to Cambodia which would contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific.

15 August 1990


LAOS
THAILAND
Oddar Meanchey
Preah Vihear
(960)
Ratanakiri
Siem Reap
Battambang
Kompong Thom
Pursat
Kompong Thmar
(300)
Kratie
Mondulkiri
Kompong Chhnang
(150)
Stung Trang
(300)
Kompong Cham
Koh Kong
Phnom Sruoch
(1,500)
PHNOM PENH
(300)
Prey Veng
Kompong Speu
VIETNAM
Svay Rieng
Takeo
Chhouk
(1,320)
Kampot
Kompong Som
NEW REINFORCEMENTS OF VIETNAMESE TROOPS
. 300 to Kompong Thmar
. 300 to Phnom Penh
. 1,320 to Kampot
. 1,500 to Kompong Speu
. 960 to Preah Vihear
. 300 to Stung Trang
. 150 to Kg. Tralach

UNITED NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/431
S/21592
22 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 22 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the joint statement, dated 22 August 1990, of the Leaders of the National Government of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Resistance (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

JOINT STATEMENT OF THE LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA AND THE CAMBODIAN NATIONAL RESISTANCE

On 22 August 1990, a meeting of the Leaders of the National Government of Cambodia (NGC) and the Cambodian National Resistance (CNR) was held under the high Chairmanship of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of Cambodia and President of the CNR, with the participation of H.E. Mr. SON SANN, Prime Minister of the NGC, H.E. Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN, Vice-President of Cambodia in charge of Foreign Affairs, and H.R.H. Prince NORODOM RANARIDDH, Personal Representative of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK to Cambodia and Asia.

The Leaders of the NGC and CNR would like to take this opportunity to make the following statement:

1. They welcome ASEAN's views to have the Co-Chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) convene the meeting of the four Cambodian parties in Jakarta, Indonesia, to work out a Supreme National Council (SNC), the unique legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia throughout the transitional period.

They will be pleased to attend the meeting of the Cambodian parties in Jakarta upon the invitation of the PICC's Co-Chairmen, and to discuss in the spirit of compromise the establishment of the SNC at the earliest possible date.

2. They reiterate their full support to the works of the Five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council on Cambodia, and are of the view that the documents adopted successively by the Permanent Five constitute the framework of a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict in Cambodia.

3. They express once again their firm support that H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK shall be the President of the SNC. H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK is the only Cambodian Statesman who is accepted by the whole Cambodian people and by the world community, and can play a key role to bring about the national reconciliation of all Cambodians so that they can live in harmony and national unity.

4. They are of the view that the United Nations must play a vital role during the whole process of a comprehensive political settlement including, inter alia, the verification and control of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia, the ceasefire and the cessation of outside military assistance as well as the administration of Cambodia during the transitional period and military arrangements, and the organizing of free, fair and democratic elections.

5. They fully support the views expressed by ASEAN and by the UNSC Five Permanent Members that "no Cambodian party should be allowed to seize or retain power through force of arms", and that "no Cambodian party should be advantaged or excluded."

6. They reiterate their conviction that, after the liberation, Cambodia should implement a policy of national reconciliation of all Cambodians under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK to build up and defend an independent, peaceful, united, neutral and non-aligned country within her territorial integrity free from any foreign military base. All this within the framework of a liberal democratic regime, with many political parties and a free market economy. Cambodia will establish friendly relations with all countries near and far in the world on the basis of mutual interests and the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

7. They would like to express their deep gratitude to the ASEAN countries, the Co-Chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, the UNSC Five Permanent Members, the United Nations and its Secretary-General and its ICK Ad Hoc Committee, who have done their utmost in order to arrive at a reasonable and fair comprehensive political settlement of the conflict in Cambodia. They would also like to express their deep gratitude to the countries of South-East Asia, Asia-Pacific, Africa and Latin America as well as other peace- and justice-loving countries in the world for the precious and steadfast support to the just cause of the Cambodian people over the past nearly 12 years. They wish to appeal to them to continue to do so until a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict in Cambodia is attained.

22 August 1990

Signed:

NORODOM SIHANOUK
President of Cambodia,
and President of the CNR

Signed:

SON SANN
Prime Minister
of the NGC,
President of KPNLF

Signed:

KHIEU SAMPHAN
Vice-President of
Cambodia in charge
of Foreign Affairs,
President of the
Democratic Kampuchea
party

Signed:

NORODOM RANARIDDH
Secretary-General
of FUNCINPEC

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21593
22 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 8 August 1990, ref. no. SCPC 7/90(1), concerning Security Council resolution 661 (1990) has the honour to state the following on behalf of the Austrian Federal Government:

Immediately following the adoption of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) on 6 August 1990, the Austrian Government announced its decision that Austria will apply all sanctions imposed in the said resolution concerning Iraq and Kuwait and will, to that effect, initiate all necessary legal and administrative measures.

By a decision adopted on 13 August 1990, the Federal Government formally took note of a list of measures already adopted or about to become effective, designed to give full effect to the sanctions imposed within the framework of the Austrian legal order. In detail, these measures comprise the following:

(1) In order to comply with the trade embargo, the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs, under authority vested in him under the Federal Foreign Trade Act of 1984, by decree of 14 August 1990 and effective 17 August 1990, declared all legal transactions or activities relating to the import or export of commodities and products originating from or destined for Iraq or Kuwait subject to prior permission by the competent authority. Except under circumstances defined in resolution 661 (1990) which relate to supplies for medical purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs, permission for such legal transactions or activities will not be granted.

(2) Although legal transactions or activities relating to the import or export of weapons and other military equipment would already be fully covered by the measure listed under (1) above, in view of the special emphasis on arms and other military equipment in the resolution of the Security Council, the Austrian Federal Government on 21 August 1990 made use of the authority granted to it by the Federal Law of 1977 concerning the export, import and transit of military equipment, and adopted a decree which generally prohibits any export of military

equipment and civil arms and ammunition to Iraq and Kuwait. This decree allows for additional penal sanctions in case of any attempt to circumvent the provisions of this decree.

(3) In order to furthermore prevent Iraqi or Kuwaiti commodities or products from being transshipped through Austrian territory or by using vessels under Austrian flag, the Federal Ministry for Public Economy and Transport, with immediate effect, banned the granting of transit permits for Iraqi and Kuwaiti trucks and prohibited vessels under Austrian flag to call on certain ports or to carry Iraqi or Kuwaiti commodities or products.

(4) The Austrian National Bank, on 13 August 1990, published on 14 August 1990 and effective immediately, issued an Official Announcement by which all disposal of assets owned by non-residents with residence (domicile) in Iraq or Kuwait or by legal persons with a non-resident status which are directly or indirectly owned by non-residents with residence (domicile) in one of the two aforementioned countries are subjected to prior permission by the National Bank. Moreover, cash or non-cash payments by residents and non-residents to beneficiaries fulfilling the criteria mentioned above, are subjected to the same restriction.

(5) In order to protect assets of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and its agencies, the Austrian National Bank will seek information on those Kuwaiti agencies which continue to be controlled by the legitimate Government of Kuwait and which are authorized to carry out transactions concerning assets of Kuwait in Austria.

It follows from the foregoing that Austria is committed to implement the mandatory sanctions adopted by the Security Council in resolution 661 (1990). The implementation of mandatory sanctions adopted by the competent organ of the United Nations must also be considered in connection with the internationally recognized status of Austria as a permanently neutral country. The Austrian Federal Government therefore wishes to refer to and confirm the considerations of principle relating to the international status of Austria set forth in the Austrian replies to the Secretary-General's notes concerning mandatory sanctions in the cases of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa.

The Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations would be grateful if the Secretary-General of the United Nations would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21594*
28 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the letter from His Excellency Mr. Qian Qichen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, in reply to your letter dated 8 August 1990 concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China to
the United Nations

---

* Reissued for technical reasons.

Annex

[Original: Chinese]

Letter dated 22 August from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of China addressed to the Secretary-General

I have received your letter dated 8 August. I wish to take this opportunity to reiterate the position of the Chinese Government: China has consistently maintained that disputes between States should be settled peacefully through negotiations instead of by resorting to force. Basing itself on this principle, China is opposed to Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait, demands that the Iraqi forces immediately and unconditionally withdraw from the territory of Kuwait and does not accept the situation created by the Iraqi military invasion. It was precisely on the basis of this position that the Chinese Government voted in favour of the Security Council resolutions 660, 661, 662 and 664. As a permanent member of the Security Council, China sets great store by its fulfilment of the obligation and responsibility under the Charter for maintaining international peace and security. In an earnest implementation of resolution 661, the Chinese Government has adopted the following measures:

I. An inter-ministerial body, which encompasses the relevant ministries under the State Council, for the overall co-ordination of and supervision over the implementation of the resolution has been set up, with the Foreign Ministry as the chief co-ordinator.

II. On 2 August, the Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry announced that no weapons would be sold to Iraq.

III. On 7 August, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade prescribed rules on trade with Iraq and Kuwait which were immediately communicated to its subordinate institutions and corporations: 1. to stop importing any commodity and product from Iraq and Kuwait; 2. to stop exporting any commodity and product, including military goods, to Iraq and Kuwait; 3. to stop implementing all business contracts with Iraq and Kuwait which had been signed by companies concerned before Security Council resolution 661 was adopted.

IV. On 7 August, the Chinese General Administration of Customs issued a circular to all its subordinate customs offices across the country, requesting them to strictly implement the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 661.

V. Other government departments concerned have also adopted corresponding effective measures.

QIAN Qichen
Foreign Minister
People's Republic of China

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21595
22 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 22 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour, with reference to the Secretary-General's note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990, to inform him as follows of the Syrian Government's position with respect to Security Council resolution 661 (1990):

"The Syrian Arab Republic, as a Member of the United Nations, respects the provisions of Security Council resolution 661 (1990) in accordance with its commitments under the Charter."

90-20167 1765h (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21596
22 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In reference to your note SCPC/7/90(1) dated 8 August 1990, I would like to convey to Your Excellency that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is implementing Security Council resolution 661 dated 6 August 1990. I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency a cable message from His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he details the measures which were taken by the Government to implement the provisions of that resolution.

I should be grateful if this information would be kindly transmitted to the Security Council Committee of the Whole that was established to study the reports pertaining to the implementation of the said resolution.

(Signed) Samir S. SHIHABI
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Original: Arabic

Annex

Cable message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to your note SCPC/7/90(1) of 8 August 1990, in which you request information on the measures adopted by the Government of Saudi Arabia to implement Security Council resolution 661 (1990), concerning the imposition of economic sanctions against Iraq, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Saudi Arabia has taken the following measures, in conformity with the aforementioned Security Council resolution, further strengthened by the resolution adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference on 19 Muharram A.H. 1411, equivalent to 10 August A.D. 1990:

1. A ban on the importation of any goods or products of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin, if such goods were exported from Iraq or Kuwait after 6 August 1990;

2. A ban on the exportation of any goods or products of Saudi origin, or the re-exportation of any goods or products, to Iraq or Kuwait;

3. A ban on the passage of vehicles transporting any goods or products either from Iraq or Kuwait or to those two countries across Saudi Arabia (transit), regardless of whether such vehicles are registered in Iraq, Kuwait or elsewhere;

4. A halt to the exportation of Iraqi oil through pipelines across Saudi Arabian territory;

5. A ban on the conduct by all banks and money-changers operating in Saudi Arabia of any transactions to promote or facilitate any activity which is prohibited under the aforementioned Security Council resolution, whether directly or indirectly, including any payments, whether by means of letters of credit, drafts, deposits or withdrawals, in connection with the following:

(a) The importation of any goods or products of Iraqi or Kuwaiti origin or of products re-exported from Iraq or Kuwait;

(b) Any other activities to promote or intended to promote the exportation or transit of any goods or products from Iraq or Kuwait, whether carried out in Iraq or Kuwait or elsewhere;

(c) The transfer of assets to Iraq or Kuwait in connection with such activities or transactions and the making of payments to any person or body in Iraq or Kuwait;

6. A refusal by Saudi Arabian ports to provide any marine services to ships flying the Iraqi flag or to ships carrying any goods or products from or to Iraqi or Kuwaiti ports, regardless of the country in which those ships are registered;

7. A halt to application of the Agreement on economic and commercial co-operation between Saudi Arabia and Iraq, signed on 11 Rabi' II A.H. 1404, equivalent to 14 January A.D. 1984, and a suspension of all the facilities and exemptions, whether accorded to goods, persons or otherwise, provided for under that Agreement;

8. The issuance of instructions to the Saudi Fund for Development to halt any payments due under agreements which it may have concluded with Iraq on behalf of Saudi Arabia.

I request that you take note of these measures and include them in your report to the Security Council concerning progress on the implementation of resolution 661 (1990).

Saud AL-FAISAL
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Saudi Arabia

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21597
23 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 16 AUGUST 1990 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MYANMAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note No. SCPC/7/90/(1) of 8 August 1990, has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Union of Myanmar fully support Security Council resolution 661 (1990) imposing economic sanctions against Iraq and Kuwait and that they have taken necessary measures to comply with provisions of the resolution. The Government of the Union of Myanmar have issued directives to all ministries and departments concerned as well as private trading organizations and Myanmar nationals to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the resolution.

90-20236 1729g (E)